

The Sun
AND NEW YORK PRESS.
TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1917.
Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.
Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
DAILY, Per Month, \$3.00
DAILY, Per Year, \$30.00
SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00
SUNDAY, Per Year, \$10.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$4.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$40.00
Foreign Rates.
DAILY, Per Month, \$5.00
DAILY, Per Year, \$50.00
SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.50
SUNDAY, Per Year, \$15.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$6.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$65.00
All checks, money orders, A. S. to be made payable to THE SUN.
Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 100 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President, Frank M. Rowland; Vice-President, William H. Brown; Secretary, R. H. Thompson; Treasurer, Wm. T. DeWitt; 100 Nassau street.
London office, 40-41 Fleet street.
Paris office, 11 Rue de la Michodiere, 11.
Buenos Aires office, 1111 Calle de San Martin.
Washington office, Munsey Building, 300 Washington street.
If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication will be so good as to send them to the Editor, they must be in all cases and stamped.
TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

to do, for they are now our allies in fact if not yet in form. Yet from every well informed source—guardedly from the Government, more frankly from unofficial statisticians—comes the warning that the United States faces a short crop year.

To secure sufficient farm labor is always a problem. The shortage is already serious. It will be enormously increased when we begin drafting the men for the first army of a million that is to be raised immediately. Some central authority should supervise the work of enrolling farm laborers and sending them where they are needed at the moment they are needed. It will be a vastly more difficult task than getting out the disciplined militia or even mobilizing great bodies of raw recruits.

Always the United States has wasted as much food as it uses—perhaps more. There is waste in production, distribution and consumption. A French family would thrive on what an American family throws away. With a world famine threatening this evil must be ended. Can any public official mobilize the thrifty consumers of America for the mending of their ways?

The problem of conservation of the food supply is one of prime importance. Our navy and our allies may keep the Germans from our shores, but famine, threatening alike our lives and those of our friends who are being pledged to feed, will, if the way be left open, come marching upon us from our own fields. It is well that against this the Government is already on guard.

Austria Breaks With Us.

The situation created by Austria's severance of diplomatic relations with this country is similar to that which existed between the United States and Germany from February 8, when Ambassador von Bismarck received his passports, to April 6, when the Congress officially declared the state of war which had been thrust upon us by Germany. Austria-Hungary and the United States are not at war, but it will be practically impossible to avoid war.

There are thousands of Austrians in this country whose status is delicate. They are not at present enemy aliens, but they are subjects of an empire allied to an enemy of the United States. The Ambassador of their country was the first representative of a belligerent Power to be dismissed from the United States for conduct inimical to our interests. That all of them sympathize with the Teutonic cause in the present war is not a fact; there are, however, a number of them supporting their Government, and their conduct must be carefully scrutinized.

By sending Count Tarnowski to take the place left vacant by Dr. Dumba Vienna made plain a desire to maintain relations with us, but his departure from Europe antedated the withdrawal of Germany's pledge to observe international law in the U-boat warfare, and he has not been received by our Government. In the meantime Austria has indulged in principle the present practices of Germany, and from the day of that indulgence it was assured that the course adopted toward Germany would be followed toward her ally.

Austria is completely under Prussian domination at present. The initiative in all matters of war and state comes from Berlin. This condition is not relished at Vienna, and elsewhere in the Dual Empire it is bitterly resented. The world is not informed as to the progress of events under CHARLES, though we know of political difficulties in Austria rendering important changes in the Government necessary, and the effect of the Russian revolution must have been strongly felt by the Slav elements in the population. We may be sure that a political drama of transcendent interest is being played behind the censorship, and Austria's submission to Prussia may have a dynastic significance not now clear.

Economy? Certainly; but Above All Defence.

Secretary DANIELS's application of rigid business principles to the purchase of supplies for the navy is most admirable. Undoubtedly, as in the past, in time of peace the navy has been plundered by conscienceless contractors, so in time of war, without ceaseless vigilance on the part of the Secretary, it will be despoiled a hundredfold.

While it is gratifying to learn, as was learned from Saturday's papers, that the Navy Department has saved \$20,000,000 in its contracts for steel for use in 1917, it will be vastly more gratifying to learn that the Navy Department and the War Department are rapidly placing their orders for steel, for cannon, for explosives, for shells, for ships, for uniforms, for military and naval equipment of every sort, so that we shall be ready to play a man's part in this war before it shall be ended.

Economy in the administration of army and navy affairs is a desirable, a necessary thing. But it is not the vital thing. Swift and complete execution of preparation for actual war is the great desideratum in all the executive departments to-day. To sacrifice a ship, or perhaps a city, lest some American manufacturer should make a profit a bureaucrat considers extreme would be poor economy.

No klamor and so irresponsible was the clamor about the war being forced by munition makers and manufacturers for their own profit that there is danger that some department heads may be led into grave errors in their zeal to defeat extortion.

With all defence we would suggest to the Administration that the American business man is not the real enemy to oppose at the present moment.

ment. The present tendency is to confront the great corporations, upon whose activity and resourcefulness in production the issue of the war will largely hinge, as though they were foes intent upon the spoliation of the nation. A reduction in their prices, even though it be made voluntarily, is proclaimed to the nation as a victory. The sinking of a squadron of German raiders could hardly be announced by the Navy Department with more exultation than a saving made in the estimates for steel after a perfectly amicable conference with the manufacturers.

Economy and efficiency, saving and speed, should go together in preparing for the coming conflict. But if either is to be sacrificed it must not be either the swiftness nor the effectiveness of our preparation. Above all, the antagonism of the great industrial enterprises of the nation should not be aroused by looking upon them at the outset as mere instruments of extortion to be treated almost as enemies.

America's First Shell.

In money and credit the United States is prepared for war. Consequently its first contribution to the struggle against Germany will be in the form of loans and adjustments of credits. The details of these operations must be worked out by the authorities at Washington, London and Paris; the gratifying and encouraging fact to be recorded at this time is that the Administration here has not underestimated the necessities of the situation, and plans to ask for appropriations sufficiently large to make our assistance adequate to the needs of those who are in fact, though not formally, our allies.

The preliminary programme of the Treasury provides for a bond issue to raise funds immediately, and a revision of the taxes to insure greatly increased revenues throughout the war and until normal conditions are restored after its close. It is already plain that no concession is to be made to extremists in the arrangement of the new imposts. The task of raising funds without inflation and without confiscation has been undertaken in soberness and seriousness. No effort has been made to conceal the fact that taxes are to be heavy; but on the other hand it is plain that these taxes are to be collected solely for the support of the Government, and not as a punishment for success and for thrift, though experience with emergency taxes does not encourage the belief they will ever be entirely removed.

The success of the initial bond issue is already assured. It provides the first opportunity for the American people to strike a blow at the Power which has already invaded their rights, humiliated them in the pursuit of their lawful callings, and menaced their personal and national freedom. Large though the sum to be raised, the stock of money on which to draw is ample; and the response to the announcement that the subscription books are open will give convincing testimony to the determination of America to pursue victory to the end of the war.

The People's Kingdom and the People.

When Emperor WILLIAM and his advisers talk about a "people's kingdom of the Hohenzollerns" they are trying to graft a slip of democracy on the Kaiser's family tree. This delicate operation may be successful and it may not. By their fruits ye shall know them, and the fruit of the Hohenzollern orchard is bitter as death in the mouths of the German democrats. Like the peach it has a luscious appearance but contains prussic acid in its heart.

Volksokeingthum is the ingenious word for the people's kingdom put forward now in Germany. Nothing can be done about it at present, the German people are told, but at the conclusion of the war all will be arranged satisfactorily. So the people's kingdom is a kingdom to come.

Germany is the home of all kinds of folk activity, and folk music, folk dancing, folk speech, folk stories have there received the most widespread and reverent attention. Learned Herren Professoren have traced the Grimm brothers' fairy tales back to Babylon and have demonstrated conclusively that the Chaldeans had the same folk ideas as the Bavarian peasants. Among these ideas there has, from time to time, emerged one which would be instantly recognized were it to be brought forward in Germany to-day. It is the rather odd and simple notion that was acted upon by various German racial groups long before the Hohenzollerns set up in business. We may call it, for convenience, folk rule.

Mobilized for the War—and After.

Industry has mobilized, and its product is delivered to the United States for military and naval purposes at prices fair to the seller and to the buyer.

Transportation has mobilized, and the carriers of the nation have entered into a pact under which men and supplies for the Government will take the most expeditious routes to reach their destinations.

Now labor is mobilizing, with an agreement that its power shall be put unreservedly at the nation's command, that its influence shall be exerted for peace at home while we are at war abroad, and that its first care shall be the welfare of the country and the success of American arms on land and sea.

Thus the population is transforming itself promptly to serve the needs of the country, with only one object in view. From this unselfish effort to achieve a victory in which all shall share much more than a temporary truce of antagonistic ambitions will result. Common endeavor in a common cause will bring mutual understanding.

standing; the social effect of self-denial will be enduring; and the United States will emerge from the ordeal it is to undergo strengthened, united and better equipped for the performance of its splendid mission to democracy.

As Secretary of State RICHARD OLNEY conducted the discussion over the Venezuela boundary with skill and firmness. The Monroe Doctrine was not only upheld but more firmly established, and thus Mr. OLNEY was instrumental in effecting one of the most valuable services the United States has performed for the other republics in this hemisphere.

Hogs take jump.—From the live stock market report.

Street car hogs are not affected by the market, however.

Loyal and patriotic citizens of Wisconsin have formed what they call "The Never Again Society." It is to be a national organization to oppose the reelection of the wilful men in Congress who opposed a declaration of war against Germany. If Wisconsin keeps on at this rate the strike, so long under the debating-blight of La Folletteism, will soon be rid of his influence. As an evidence of good faith Milwaukee beat every hyphenated candidate at the school board and judicial elections last week. The German War Alliance, claiming the patriotism of the voters and got the licking it deserved.

Come on in, Brazil! That old neutral pain is instantly relieved.

The German bombardment is so fast obliterating Rheims that the French Government has ordered all the residents lingering there to leave the city. The ruins of the cathedral will, of course, fall with the rest of the city. A vast mound of powdered brick and stone will remain to tell the story of German Kultur as applied to French art.

WILHELM gives promises to Prussia at a day when it would prefer pretzels.

The George Washington, German, and the Martha Washington, Austrian, are among the interned ships seized by the United States. That august pair may now comprehend what they risked by disregarding the original German warning against "entangling alliances abroad."

Does an Easter Monday snowfall of seven inches mean there is a traitor in the Weather Bureau?

We rejoice at the safe return of St. Louis. She was the first armed ship to be captured by the German barbarians. She traversed it twice unassailed, and had she been assailed she would have given a good account of herself.

Virgin Isles bought to forestall Berlin.—Newspaper headline.

Denmark must bless the competition that put their price up to \$25,000,000.

Austria is one of those Governments that are never heartily hated or heartily liked.

KAISERISM.

Thoughts of a Non-Pacific Resident of the Town of Penn.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—There is no national song more beautiful melody than "Deutschland über Alles," unless it be the Russian hymn, but it bears the curse of Kaiserism. There are no scholars more praiseworthy in the world than the thorough German scholars, and yet they are forced to bear the curse of Kaiserism on their backs. They are not a people in the world than the German people, and yet, because of the damnable system of Kaiserism which they uphold, they fail to have the proper recognition of their excellence.

I am an American. I want to fight the Germans.

Stripes to be on the Sonne and Oise along with the French. But, like Mr. Britling's son, I say, "Damn the Kaiser. Damn all fools!"

HERBERT F. HARRIS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

REPRISAL URGED.

It Would Be Just to Take an Interned Ship for Every Ship of Ours Seized.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: The decision of the Government that there shall be no reprisals for the sinking of our merchantmen is repugnant to the sense of justice of American citizens. If it is contrary to a strict interpretation of international law to seize tied up vessels of a nation that is waging war on us, it is not doubly so to sink their peaceful merchantmen with their human freight?

Why not utilize German merchantmen of approximately the same tonnage, putting them into service as fast as they can be fitted up, stipulating that the Government will reimburse the owners when we are paid by Germany for our ships destroyed by them? This may be contrary to the notion of those "apologists of men" whose blood is fed on grape juice and whose minds are a wabbling Chautauque circuit of Utopian ideas, men who have been engaged in a verbal warfare for several years, and an attempt to protect their pet theories and personal property at the expense of their countrymen, whose business interests and life have been at the mercy of those who recognize no law but that of might.

But let us have justice. AMERICAN.
HOLYOKE, MASS., April 9.

Progress.

Knickers—Germany has Government regulation of food.

Hocker—After that will come food regulation of Government.

What Every Man Knows.

From the Hampton County Herald.

Everybody knows something and most people know a lot of something.

The Trees of France.

Hush, little leaves, your springtime dance, Hush for the murdered trees of France.

Rooted deep were their sturdy forms, Joying both in the sun and storm.

Friends were they of the peasant folk, Friends whom the birds and king birds spoke.

Ever they gave while slow years wheeled Shade and shelter and fruitful yield, Spot are they of destroying lust, Spot are they of the battle stroke or thrust.

Prone they lie on the Hun's black path, Done to death by his thwarted wrath.

They are a garden still to see, They are the world's Gethsemane!

Hush, little leaves, your springtime dance, Hush for the murdered trees of France.

MELANDEURION WILSON.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH SHUT.
An American Citizen Can't See How It Applies to Natives.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: In reference to the editorial article in THE SUN "Keep Your Mouth Shut" I wish to express an opinion.

You say that Germans in this country are in an embarrassing position which should not be made more difficult. As an American in practically every sense of the word I ask you why I or any native should refrain from expressing an opinion as to the acts of Germany or not rebel against anything or any one attempting to justify these acts? The American newspapers, including THE SUN, freely express their opinions in terms anything but complimentary to Germany. I ask you why the American individual must do nothing to embarrass these enemy aliens. Surely you realize that these very Germans here in our land are with few exceptions the slackers of their native land. Not long before the present war the Kaiser sent a call for the enemy of the foreign subjects, promising immunity to them. He must have been much gratified by the results!

You say that the Attorney-General's order applies to natives as well as enemy aliens. Now the words he used if applied to natives would be "You are hereby forbidden to utter any words or to do any act as insulting as the enemy's 'Verboten.'" To forbid us to speak an opinion of an enemy Government so as not to embarrass its sensitive subjects is to take away our freedom, to make us too a line beside our enemies.

I shall soon be in that class whose duty is to shut their mouths. Until then I intend to practise this freedom I am going to fight for, and I will resent any belligerency on the part of these alien enemies. Let them use extreme care and they will fare extremely well in the land of extreme fairness.

C. E. VAN DORP.
ENGLISHTOWN, N. J., April 7.

MONEY FOR AGRICULTURE.
Government Loans to Farmers Suggested.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Now that we have allied ourselves on the side of right the question arises how can we most efficiently cooperate with the other nations to defeat the purpose of the German Government?

The German measures and financial plans will, however, be well understood. The shortage of shipping, plainly seen, will be remedied. There is one burden that this country is particularly well fitted to bear, and it is as important as any. I refer to the raising of crops.

This country, to feed its own people at peace and at war, produces and sends huge supplies to the allied countries. There must be larger crops than have ever been known. The progressive farmer is well aware of this, and there will unquestionably be a tremendous acreage planted this year.

The soil, however, is hundreds of thousands of acres under the plow, and not financially able to pay the present extremely high prices for fertilizer and seeds. I suggest that the Government, through county agents, loan any sober, worthy land holder, situated as I have described above, sufficient money to buy fertilizer and seed, on such easy terms as to assure him that he will to the best of his ability raise the crops in question.

The Government could take the land owner's notes bearing interest of 3 per cent. a year with a lien on the entire crop, the loan to be repaid in cash at the time the crop is sold, which selling could take place until the county agent had been notified.

I know that an idea like this carried out would increase the yield so necessary to take care of the unusual and imperative requirements. If such action is to be taken there should be no delay. I can think of no idea better brought to the attention of the Administration.

H. J. FLINT.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.

DOWN WITH GRAVITY!
Is It Not High Time to Discard Sir Isaac's Silly Old Theory?

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: I believe that humanity will come into a priceless heritage when inventors and other thinkers cast aside the erroneous attraction theory of gravitation, upon which have been based the principles of the sciences for over two centuries, and consider in its place heat, or repulsion, the universal force, and apply its principles in developing their inventions and new achievements.

How in the name of common sense could anything attract? Sir Isaac Newton, who was not a scientist, but a philosopher, anything should attract. He left this question to future generations. Attraction was an imaginary influence. Heat, or repulsion, is the only force in the universe. It is clear that heat is force and that it repels. It is not imaginary; it is reality, a real force that can explain in a simple way the motions of matter and the physical phenomena of the universe, and being the true basis of the sciences it can give to mankind some marvelous truths and wonderful inventions.

D. A. N. GROVER.
KANSAS CITY, MO., April 8.

WINDING THE WATCH.
Better Time Kept If It Is Done in the Morning.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: In "J. A. Q." letter to THE SUN you advise winding the watch after we rise in the morning rather than winding it when we go to bed. He says the hour of getting up is much more regular than that at which we retire.

He is most certainly right as to his contention, but he overlooks the greatest advantage of all, and that is that by winding in the morning we carry a tight spring as we go about the daily task. While we are sleeping and the timepiece is not subjected to use it is running on a much more slack spring, so that it should be a mere trifle to wind the watch at night we have it half run down before we use it in the morning.

Any one with common sense and a little reason will easily see the advantage. I have always wound my watch in the morning and a variation of five seconds in as many months suits me.

B. BUTLER.
BURLINGTON, VT., April 9.

A Substitute for Conscripts Suggested.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Now that universal liability to service is recommended, would it not be a good idea to select a good word or phrase to take the place of "conscript"? That conveys rather an unpleasant idea, I think, to the majority of people.

In civil war days after many worthy individuals were forcibly corralled by conscription. Therefore under the new method of conscription it may be that the word, correct though it may be in its etymology, is not altogether suitable.

NEW YORK, April 9. F. W. RAYMOND.

THE PROCLAMATION.
Warning That It Deals Too Mildly With Dangerous Aliens.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: After carefully reading the President's proclamation it seems to me that the punishment proposed for certain aliens does not fit the crime. Does any one suppose that any real enemy would dispose of or surrender arms or explosives if the only punishment for possession were their seizure "if found"? What are our authorities thinking of? It is possible they still believe in the "honor of the enemy"? Doesn't every one know that our only danger in the United States is from within, and don't our officials know that every "enemy" is a renegade and fully armed, ready for an opportunity?

Why isn't an order issued that every citizen of an enemy country must surrender all firearms or explosives to be summarily dealt with? Isn't that what Germany does, and isn't it the only safe way to protect our homes, our country and ourselves? Why take any chances that we can provide against? For God's sake don't leave armed enemies behind the lines, and don't delay! Don't let them that we will "slap them on the wrist" and "take their guns and automobiles away." Get them all, the quicker the better, and then keep track of as many of them as possible all the time.

NEW YORK, April 9. A. CITRIN.

JACK'S BELL TROUSERS.
The American Sailor's Leg Wear Justified in Use.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Your correspondent "A. L. P." and others cast blame on the fashion of sailors' trousers. They are ignorant. There is the best reason in the world for the "bell cut" or flare. It is to permit quick rolling up of the trousers leg when Jack Tar has to wade, as in beaching the captain's cutter through stiff breakers.

In Hawaii this was a familiar sight for me and again during our civil war, when I had the good fortune to serve under Admiral Farragut, and occasionally had command of a boat's crew.

What shall we do with all those people who never have been to sea? Now is their chance.

THUR. MCNOSH COMBS.
NEW YORK, April 9.

They're Good for Going Aloft in.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Buoy-bodies who are trying to change the navy uniforms, while the brave boys are chasing the under sea soldiers and can't speak for themselves, should understand:

That the uniform suits Jack as it is. He was asked a change several years ago and voted it down.

The open collar is far more wholesome than the tight closed military collar and more comfortable.

The bell shaped trouser legs are needed for free foot action in going aloft and prevent accident.

The suit is easily washed and ironed by the sailor himself, as the United States doesn't allow washerwomen on board battleships.

The uniform as it is suits the girls.

NEW YORK, April 9. JACK.

Three Rolls and a Half Hitch.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: One of your correspondents, who objects to what he calls "the idiotic flapping bell trouser," says that the sailor's uniform is a "defeat reason." It may not be beautiful, but it was designed for an intelligent purpose.

A sailor must be prepared at any time to join a landing expedition, where conditions make it necessary to jump overboard and splash through water to the shore. On such occasions the "bell bottomed" trouser leg is readily turned up and hitched at the waist so that his landing is effected without putting him ashore with a nether garment of heavy material soaked with water, to be dried on him, perhaps, in a bitterly cold wind.

NEW YORK, April 9. L.

PLAYING NATIONAL RIFES.
Introducing Them Into Medleys Should Be Prohibited.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: In your editorial on the Vardaman incident in Washington you go direct to the mark when you say that national anthems should not be played as parts of medleys of tunes, but should be "taken straight." It is very disconcerting to an audience or a company of diners to rise, sometimes at great inconvenience, when they hear the opening strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" or "America," and have the orchestra switch off to another tune almost as soon as the first few notes are heard. Incidentally, with all due respect to the British tune "God Save the King," used so long for "America," there are many of us who prefer for our song the simple and beautiful American melody now becoming so familiar to school children and to lodge societies and composed, I believe, by a New York school superintendent.

Let us hope that your article may attract such attention as will result in prohibition by law of the use of our national anthems in medleys. You have struck at a real abuse, and the public is glad to hear of it.

HOLLIS, April 9. ENGLISH DESCENT.

PAY WHAT YOU PLEASE.
Doctrine of a Man Who Wants Prices Left Alone.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Hold on! I don't wish to be Germanized just yet. I don't know enough to take care of myself as regards price and dealer in purchasing my food, then it is better for the country that the idiot should starve. I do not wish to lose all individual freedom and have a Government have the power to tell all merchants to sell at the same price and the Government set the price.

I have noticed the difference in prices Mr. N. Behar speaks of for seventy-three years, having sold goods for forty of them; but keep the Government's hands off, leave me a little individual freedom to make my choice of merchants to deal with and the price to pay.

NEW YORK, April 9. H. BATES.

The Loyalty of an American Irishman.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: I cannot find words in the dictionary that would properly express my condemnation of the sentiments expressed in the Gaelic American.

I am with President Wilson till hell freezes over. Democracy unites Europe and Ireland gets home rule. All will be accomplished.

WILLIAM F. CONNOR.
American Irishman.
NEWARK, N. J., April 9.

VOLUNTEER TO PLANT AN ACRE AND KEEP THE COST OF LIVING DOWN.
The Chief of American Printers Turns From Type to Urge the Raising of Winter Vegetables.

In the emergency which confronts the Government under which we live there is an earnest, heartfelt desire on the part of the people to be helpful. Many an old man to offer their services to the army or to the navy. Many are not qualified either as orators or as writers to appeal to the patriotism of those who are eligible for active service. Even if all were so qualified, the problems which confront the Government could not all be solved through words—spoken or printed. There must be action—and results.

Those responsible for the administration of the affairs of the army and the navy will have plenty of suggestions from experts to guide them. No many cooks are apt to spoil the broth. Inexperienced cooks, particularly, are not wanted, and we may as well admit that most of us are inexperienced. But we can be helpful. Let us volunteer to find the way—without waiting to be drafted.

From every large city there will be drafted hundreds and in some instances thousands of men for the army and for the navy. Many of these men are the breadwinners for families or dependents who will suffer in more ways than one through their absence. No doubt a patriotic fund will be established, as in Canada, to assist these fathers, mothers, wives and children financially. So far, so good. But the home guard can do more.

Within reasonable distance of every large city—and frequently within its very borders—there are hundreds of acres of uncultivated land. Many of the owners of this property will cheerfully and enthusiastically volunteer their use for the "plant an acre for the wives and kiddies" suggestion which the writer submits.

The land owners will volunteer, I am sure. Then organize the clubs, big and little—men, women and children—in every community, instead of soliciting contributions to buy a bushel of potatoes, ask for contributions and volunteers to plant and cultivate an acre of potatoes, beans, onions, turnips, beets—any vegetables which are not quickly perishable.

No so-called tractor tracks could be secured or rented cheaply in the vicinity of the military camps which will be established. Tractors are to be an important part of our army equipment.

THE LOST TERRACE.
At the Foot of East Fifty-first Street: It Is Historic Ground.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: An old Sun subscriber inquires about the Lost Terrace. Terrace Wall, as it was spoken of in my boyhood days, was at the foot of East Fifty-first street. A little above the corner of the street, on the bank of the East River, there was a tablet on the wall giving the names of the commissioners who caused its construction. Design and masonry were ordinary.

The approach, to my mind, was the feature to look at. One passed the Beckman mansion, erected in 1764, occupied in 1774 by General Howe, where Captain Hale was brought a prisoner from Long Island in September of that year for detention in the Green house. Its walls were standing in my day. I have walked over the floor of the Green house, then a wreck. Captain Hale was tried and condemned to be hanged, and was hanged a few days later.

Several places have been located as the scene of the execution. One was Rutgers apple orchard, another the junction of Fourth avenue and the Bowery, where stands the County Court House. The authentic place where the gallant Captain was handed over to the bloody executioner Cunningham was, to my mind, about half a mile north. This land was later known as Hamilton Square, extending from what is now Fifth to Sixth street, and from Third to Fourth street. The nearest locality on public land was the Common.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.
NEW YORK, April 9.

Possibly Beckman Place.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Your reader who seeks to identify an East terrace residence, situated on an old man place near Beckman terrace. Beckman place runs from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first street, and lies between Fifth and Sixth streets and the East River.

W. Z.
NEW YORK, April 9.

KEEP MONEY BUSY.
No Time to Let Up in Either Production or Construction.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: The utterance of THE SUN is pushing subway construction. "Money spent on needed labor is not hoarded, but returns almost entirely to circulation," is a chunk of wisdom that should be given wide dissemination by the press. The money paid as wages to subway workers on city streets, and the money paid to buy groceries, clothes, furniture and the thousand and one other articles that minister to our needs.

This is not a time for hoarding or ceasing needed public or private improvements. Every dollar paid to labor creates a demand for another dollar's worth of labor products. The men who have planned construction work should carry out their plans.

W. G.
NEW YORK, April 9.

TO BLOW UP SUBMARINES.
Why Not Trail Contact Mines Over the Place of Submergence?

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Why not have every destroyer equipped with a spar over the stern projecting far enough to clear the propellers of a submarine over the far end of the spar a rope or light cable so adjusted that it can be trailed out fifty feet, 100 feet, or any desired length? To the outer end of the rope or cable attach a small but heavy contact mine. When a destroyer sights a submarine the submarine pulls down the blinder and submarine. The destroyer could drag this contrivance behind and forth over the place where the submarine went down. If there should be contact with the mine it would be the end of the submarine.

A. C.
NEW YORK, April 9.

Snow: the Eagle Had No White Feathers to Shed.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: Was it a snow flurry they had in Hoboken Friday or was it just the American eagle shedding its white feathers?

BROOKLYN, April 9. C. B. CROSSLAND.

VAIN TO BELL THE CAT.
The Household Pet Slays the Helpless Young of Birds.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: To put bells on cats, as suggested by your correspondent, would be ineffective in the main for the following reason: The greatest mortality among birds from cats is among the young of the species that have fluttered to the ground in helpless primary flight. Whole broods are destroyed in this condition early in the morning by individual farm cats.

Follow the winding course of the cat over a light snow in winter, and you will see the average farm cat and its kittens overrun with rats and cats. One cat on a farm 157 rats were killed by various methods in 1916, and not one was left to the cat which was spread over the yard. Cats are of small value in chasing rats on the farms.

It could be well on the safe side to say that the average farm cat and its kittens destroy the lives of ten birds during the spring season without the knowledge of its owner.

ORIENT POINT, April 9. ROY LATHROP.

JERUSALEM RESTORED.
A Misconception Regarding the Plan in the Letter Corrected.

To the Editor of THE SUN:—Sir: I have read the comments of Mr. C. H. C. on the "Jerusalem Restored" plan, and appreciate his theory of the possible interpretation of the plan. I am, however, sorry because the suggestion that "the whole plan of the 2,500 years to terminate at the Lord's coming in 1917 or thereabout" is a misapprehension of the plan. The reading and a misinterpretation of the plan. It is not in the Bible. No credible student of prophecy knows but some who ought to know the truth.

There is nothing in Mr. C. H. C.'s writings or in my quotations from his work to lead to the misapprehension that the "Jerusalem Restored" plan is a prophecy of the Lord's coming in 1917 or thereabout.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 9.

TRADE BRIEFS.

ATMOSPHERIC STONE AND CEMENT.
A widely used in Japan as well as in the United States. There is an opportunity to sell this stone in the Japanese market. The stone is a kind of natural cement, which is used in the construction of buildings.

Consul-General L. J. KERR.
Raines, Chile, reports that the Chilean Government has decided to suspend the export of American goods to Chile. The Chilean Government has decided to suspend the export of American goods to Chile.

Wooden sailing ships.
Engines are to be built at a shipyard at St. John, Nova Scotia. The shipyard represents an outlay of \$100,000 and is needed at St. John, Nova Scotia, for the construction of sailing ships.

Lead suitable for the market.
Lead suitable for the market is being produced at a small works in the town of St. John, Nova Scotia. The works are owned by the St. John Lead Company.

American engineers.
American engineers are at work in the Panama Canal. They are working on the construction of the canal and are expected to complete the work in a few months.

Freight of pig iron.
Freight of pig iron is being shipped from the United States to Europe. The freight is being shipped in large quantities and is expected to be completed in a few months.